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CHARLES N. BOYD,
431 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Promotes Progress"



"The March of Progress"

Mural Painting by John W. Alexander in Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPLIMENTS OF

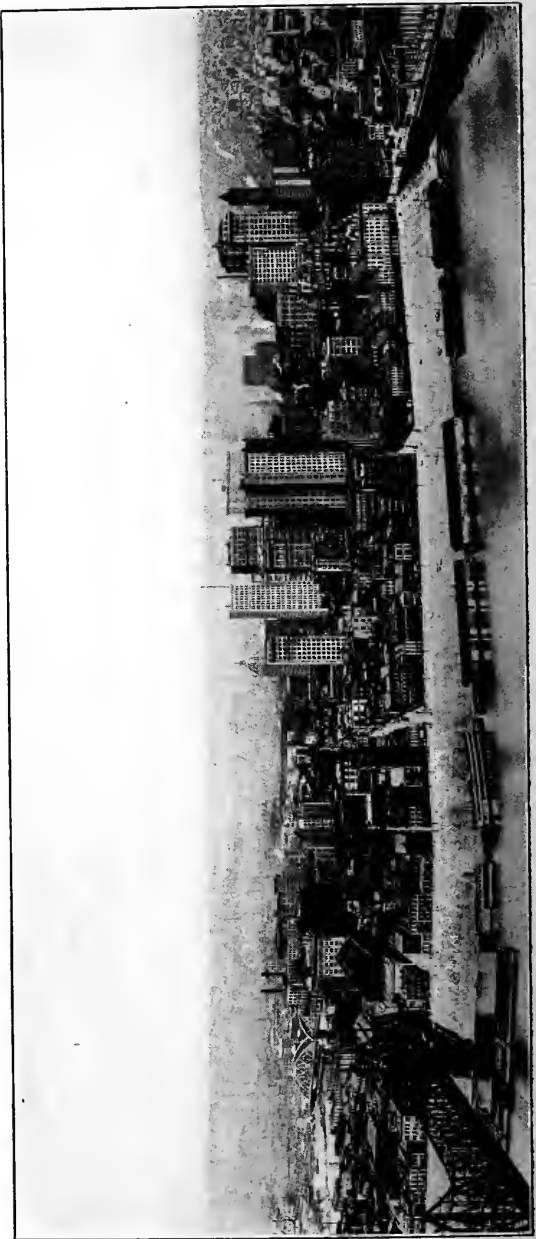
PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION

FOURTH EDITION—NINETIETH THOUSAND
REVISED TO NOVEMBER, 1913

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THE REAL PITTSBURGH

Facts and Figures Presented by THE PITTSBURGH INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

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Vice-President: F. F. NICOLA.
Treasurer: - W. H. DONNER.
Secretary: - W. C. DOUGLAS.
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G. W. C. JOHNSTON, Sec'y-Treas.,
Pittsburgh Terminal Warehouses.

FACTS ABOUT

Q "Pittsburgh is, and will continue to be, the greatest iron and steel center of the world."—

Judge E. H. Gary

Chairman, United States Steel Corporation.

Q "The industries of Pittsburgh are admirably located, and, in addition to the enormous field which will always exist in the east and central west, which it

Pittsburgh: Good For Business

The center of a population of 5,000,000, in directly tributary territory.

Cheapest and best fuel in the world; Pittsburgh coal possesses 10 to 20 per cent more heat units than any other bituminous coal.

Plenty of available sites at reasonable prices for both large and small manufacturing plants; eighty miles of harbor line along three rivers.

Manufacturing machinery and tools exempt from taxation.

Abundance of skilled labor.

Banking facilities; Pittsburgh banks lead all cities of the country in proportion of capital and surplus to gross deposits.

Splendid transportation facilities—to be made even better by Ohio River Improvements. All water route to Panama Canal.

Live Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations.

Business administration of municipal affairs; council of nine prominent business men; board of education, twelve men of large affairs and three noted women educators.

P I T T S B U R G H

will continue to serve, it is favorably located for the export trade of the world Proposals are under consideration which, when carried out, will add still further to the efficiency of Pittsburgh's plants, increase their capacity, diversify their output, and improve the social and economic conditions of those engaged in the industry."—

James A. Farrell

President, United States Steel Corporation.

Pittsburgh: Good to Live In

Good wages; reasonable taxation.

Desirable small residences and apartments in various sections of the city and surrounding boroughs at fair prices or rents.

Strong financial institutions to help you own your own homes.

Excellent schools, colleges, libraries, etc.; recreation and amusement facilities; free organ recitals.

Pure water supply; health record high.

Smoke nuisance being rapidly abated.

Lowest costs for coal and natural gas for domestic uses.

Technical training schools for youth and adult; co-operating shop educational systems, giving the student actual shop experience in the mills and factories in connection with a technical course.

Twenty square miles of parks; free band concerts; clean amusements.

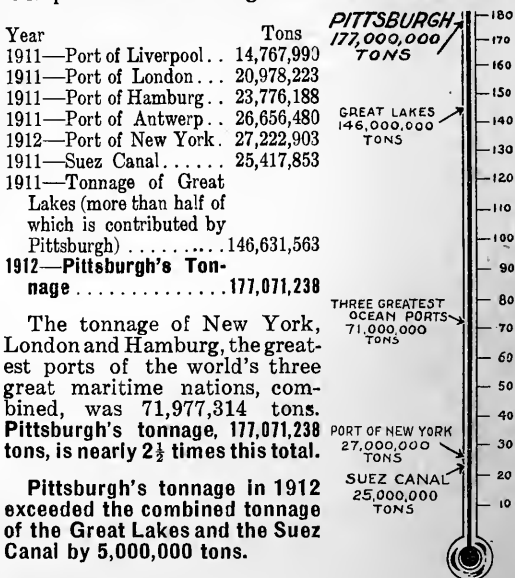
Pittsburgh's Tonnage

It Has Quadrupled in Fifteen Years;
It Has Doubled in Eight Years

The Record for Fifteen Years

Year	Railroad	River	Total
1897...	36,679,415	7,318,366	43,997,718
1898...	39,387,925	7,407,243	46,875,168
1899...	49,475,211	9,181,486	58,656,699
1900...	57,005,465	8,813,166	65,868,613
1901...	64,125,000	9,100,000	73,225,000
1902...	78,950,000	10,900,000	87,850,000
1903...	79,750,000	10,673,394	80,423,394
1904...	77,750,000	8,209,356	85,959,356
1905...	92,000,000	11,023,928	103,023,928
1906...	113,000,000	9,000,000	122,000,000
1907...	146,798,351	14,395,816	161,194,167
1908...	104,500,508	11,454,895	115,955,403
1909...	145,580,388	12,426,154	158,006,542
1910...	156,301,531	11,431,737	167,733,268
1911...	152,073,897	12,519,776	164,593,673
1912...	164,594,915	12,476,323	177,071,238
Total, 15 yrs. 1,557,972,606			166,331,640 1,724,304,246

Compared With Tonnage of World's Great Ports



Pittsburgh—Strongest Banking City in the United States

Pittsburgh leads the great cities of the country in proportion of capital and surplus to gross deposits. Here were the percentages in August, 1913, all National Banks and Trust Companies included:

Pittsburgh	36 %	Chicago	19 %
St. Louis	28½ %	Boston	17½ %
Philadelphia	26½ %	Cleveland	15 %
Baltimore	24½ %	Detroit	14 %
New York	21 %	Buffalo	12½ %

Pittsburgh Banks and Trust Companies, 1913

Number.....	86
Capital.....	\$ 53,670,000
Surplus and Undiv. Profits.....	99,104,000
Deposits.....	417,437,000
Dividends (Year 1912).....	7,073,178

FOURTH CITY IN INVESTED CAPITAL	Cap., Surp. and Profits	FIFTH CITY IN DEPOSITS	Deposits
New York.....	\$599,196,000	New York....	\$2,840,711,000
Philadelphia....	193,132,000	Philadelphia..	724,306,000
Chicago.....	177,717,000	Chicago.....	991,414,000
Pittsburgh ..	152,774,000	Boston.....	745,236,000
Boston.....	130,375,000	Pittsburgh ..	420,048,000
St. Louis.....	87,360,000	Cleveland....	317,012,000
Baltimore.....	55,405,000	St. Louis.....	302,880,000
Cleveland.....	48,840,000	Buffalo.....	228,761,000
Cincinnati.....	34,673,000	Baltimore....	226,230,000
Buffalo.....	28,716,000	Detroit.....	198,539,000
Detroit.....	28,488,000	Cincinnati....	133,514,000

[The above tables are revised to September, 1913.]

Clearing House Exchanges, 1911-1912: Pittsburgh Advances One in Rank

Year 1911	Year 1912
New York...\$92,372,812,735	New York...\$100,743,967,262
Chicago..... 13,925,709,802	Chicago.... 15,380,795,541
Boston..... 8,339,718,582	Boston 8,963,808,530
Philadelphia. 7,691,842,937	Philadelphia 8,166,286,613
St. Louis.... 3,859,681,136	St. Louis... 4,027,580,808
Kansas City. 2,578,730,359	Pittsburgh 2,798,990,215
Pittsburgh 2,520,285,912	Kansas City 2,713,027,916
Baltimore... 1,767,682,328	Baltimore.. 1,957,474,680
Cincinnati... 1,277,555,300	Cincinnati.. 1,369,215,000
Cleveland... 1,012,557,805	Cleveland.. 1,150,397,653
Detroit..... 988,647,059	Detroit..... 1,127,793,196
Buffalo..... 516,876,770	Buffalo..... 579,088,538

The city where the banks are strongest offers the best security to depositors, the best accommodations to borrowers, and the best facilities to investors.

“Pittsburgh, Fifth City”

U. S. Census Bureau's Official Report of Metropolitan Districts of 25 Cities

The U. S. Census Bureau's figures on the metropolitan areas of the chief cities of the country places Pittsburgh in **fifth place** in the list of metropolitan districts. The Metropolitan District of Pittsburgh compares in population with the Metropolitan Districts of other great cities as follows.

The Metropolitan District as computed by the Census Bureau covers a radius of approximately ten miles in each case.

New York	6,474,568	Buffalo.....	488,661
Chicago.....	2,446,921	Los Angeles.....	438,226
Philadelphia.....	1,972,342	Milwaukee.....	427,175
Boston	1,520,470	Providence.....	395,972
Pittsburgh....	1,042,855	Washington.....	367,869
St. Louis.....	828,733	New Orleans.....	348,109
San Francisco-		Kansas City (Mo.	
Oakland.....	686,873	and Kans.).....	340,446
Baltimore.....	658,715	Louisville.....	286,158
Cleveland.....	613,271	Rochester.....	248,512
Cincinnati.....	563,804	Seattle.....	239,269
Minneapolis-St.		Indianapolis	237,783
Paul	526,256	Denver.....	219,314
Detroit.....	500,982	Portland, Oregon.	215,048

Pittsburgh's Raw Materials Feed a Thousand Industries

HARDWARE—Total Value Produced
in United States.....\$45,770,171

45% of the raw material came from
Pittsburgh District.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—
Total Value Produced in U. S. \$112,007,344

44% of the raw material came from
Pittsburgh District.

AUTOMOBILES—Total Value
Produced in U. S.\$320,000,000

45.7% of the raw material came
from Pittsburgh District.

MACHINERY—Total Value Produced
in U. S.\$687,901,388

37% of the raw material came from
Pittsburgh District.

**Mr. Outside Manufacturer: How Much
Freight Do You Pay Per Year on Your
Raw Material?**

"The Pittsburgh District"

Census Report, Principal Manufactures, Year 1909—Metropolitan District of Pittsburgh

	CAPITAL.	VALUE PRODUCTS.
Brass, bronze.....\$	4,275,850	\$ 3,397,537
Brick, clay working.	6,402,004	2,432,383
Cars, R.R. shop work	8,937,099	17,365,456
Cutlery, tools.....	3,565,921	3,086,268
Electric machinery...	49,184,808	20,260,163
Fo'd'y, machine shop	70,585,128	52,411,013
Glass (all kinds)....	21,184,109	9,260,569
Iron and Steel:		
Pig iron.....	100,116,105	85,584,235
Steel (rolled)...	234,689,014	237,186,077
Pipe (iron and steel, wrought).	7,353,477	7,168,723
Tin plate, and iron and copper sheets.....	5,350,604	11,174,765
All other iron and steel.....	8,388,200	7,574,394
Leather.....	1,870,899	1,422,022
Liquors (all kinds)..	26,185,985	11,885,733
Lumber and wood- working.....	4,864,477	4,745,626
Paint, varnish.....	3,878,767	3,779,518
Oil, petroleum, etc...	2,834,055	4,665,804
Printing, publishing.	10,375,382	9,663,449
Slaughtering, meat packing.....	4,006,950	14,492,440
Soap.....	1,200,245	1,232,164
Tobacco.....	1,920,770	3,715,594
Wagons, vehicles....	1,910,083	1,031,239
All other.....	163,449,114	65,280,321
District Total..	\$642,527,046	\$578,815,493

The same report gives the following additional totals for the district (manufacturing plants only):

Annual payroll.....	\$115,049,924
Materials used.....	366,892,433
Employees in manufacturing.....	159,977
Number establishments.....	2,369

Census Comparisons, Population and Value of Product [U. S. Census Report by Metropolitan Districts, 1910]

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OF	Population	Value of Mfd. Product	Value Mfd. Product Per Capita
Pittsburgh	1,018,463	\$578,815,000	\$575
St. Louis.....	759,446	328,495,000	433
Cleveland.....	637,425	271,961,000	426
Detroit	531,591	252,992,000	476
Buffalo.....	528,985	218,804,000	414

Pittsburgh in Iron and Steel

(Corrected to Dec. 1, 1913)

— PIG IRON —

Number of blast furnaces in entire country.....	421
Number of blast furnaces in Pittsburgh District.....	84
Percentage entire country in Pittsburgh District.....	20%
Tons	
Production pig iron, entire country, year 1912 (official).....	29,726,937
Production pig iron, Pittsburgh District, year 1912 (official).....	10,001,099
Percentage in Pittsburgh District.....	30½%

— STEEL —

Number	
Bessemer converters in Pittsburgh District.....	37
Number Bessemer converters in entire country.....	184
Percentage in Pittsburgh District.....	20%
Number	
Open-hearth steel furnaces in Pittsburgh District.....	358
Open-hearth steel furnaces in country...	971
Per cent. in Pittsburgh.....	37%
Tons	
Total production of steel in Pittsburgh District, 1912.....	11,199,430
Total production of steel in State of Pennsylvania, 1912.....	15,633,754
Total production of steel in entire country, year 1912.....	31,251,303
Pittsburgh's percentage of steel output to total for country.....	36%
Pittsburgh's percentage of steel output to total for Pennsylvania.....	71⅔%

[This includes steel of all kinds, Bessemer, open-hearth and crucible—the raw materials from which all finished steel products in this country are produced.]

World's Pig Iron Output, 1911

[Complete world's statistics for 1912 not available]

Entire World*	63,251,731 tons
United States (1912)	29,726,937 "
Germany	15,280,527 "
Great Britain	9,874,620 "
France	4,410,856 "
Russia	2,865,000 "
Austria-Hungary	2,095,000 "
Belgium	2,103,120 "
Canada (1912)	912,878 "
Sweden	632,800 "
Spain	353,500 "
Italy	235,000 "
All other countries	535,000 "

*NOTE: A slight discrepancy in this total from the actual footings of the figures that follow it is occasioned by the use of 1912 figures for U. S. and Canada.

Pittsburgh Against the World in Pig Iron

Pittsburgh District (1912)—10,001,099 tons.

All of Great Britain—9,874,620 tons.

State of Ohio entire—6,802,493 tons.

Canada, France, Sweden and Spain combined—6,311,034 tons.

States of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan combined (including Chicago and Gary)—4,657,987 tons.

State of Alabama—1,862,681 tons.

Pittsburgh's production of pig iron in 1912 was 66 per cent. of the total for Germany, and was greater than the total production of any country on the globe excepting America and Germany. Pittsburgh district in 1912 produced nearly a million tons more pig iron than the combined production of France, Russia and Belgium, which three countries rank fourth, fifth and sixth among the pig iron producing nations.

Pittsburgh District in 1912 produced 16 per cent. of the world's output of pig iron.

Pittsburgh's Varied Metal Products

The annual statistical report of the American Iron & Steel Institute for 1912 says (p. 137):

"In 1912 Allegheny County made over 48.6 per cent. of the total production of pig iron in Pennsylvania, and over 20.6 per cent. of the country's total production (as against 19.5 per cent. of country's total production in 1910); over 49.8 per cent. of the total production of steel ingots and castings in Pennsylvania, and over 24.9 per cent. of the country's total production; over 42.7 per cent. of the rail production of Pennsylvania, and over 11.4 per cent. of the country's total production; over 51.8 per cent. of the production of structural shapes in Pennsylvania; and over 37.3 per cent. of the country's total production; over 45 per cent. of the production of plates and sheets in Pennsylvania, and over 24.2 per cent. of the country's total production; over 65.6 per cent. of the production of merchant bars in Pennsylvania, and over 33.3 per cent. of the country's total production; over 73.3 per cent. of the production of skelp in Pennsylvania, and over 31.6 per cent. of the country's total production. Allegheny County produced in 1912 over 49 per cent. of all kinds of finished rolled iron and steel in Pennsylvania, and over 24.3 per cent. of the country's total production."

These percentages refer to the production of ALLEGHENY COUNTY alone, whereas the zone of the Pittsburgh mills and steel works extends for 25 miles beyond the boundaries of the county.

The Center of the Steel Car Building Industry

Pittsburgh District possesses the largest three steel car building plants in the world.

Men employed in three plants, 19,000

Consumption of Steel.....900,000 Gross Tons

Annual production (steel and wooden) 78,000 Cars

Annual capacity.....100,000 Cars

Capacity per day..... 350 Cars

Freight Cars Built in	STEEL	WOODEN	TOTAL
U. S. in 1912.....	66,250	86,179	152,429

Passenger Cars Built in			
U. S. in 1912.....	1,418	1,642	3,060

Pittsburgh's Share, Country's Output.....50 pct.

The Center of the Tin Plate Industry

Pittsburgh District produced 60 per cent. of Tin Plate Output of the United States, in 1912.

Pounds

Total production of Tin Plate in	
United States, 1912.....	2,157,055,000
Production Pittsburgh District (Estimated)	1,300,000,000

Capacity of Tin Plate Plants of	
the Country, Dec. 1, 1913.....	484 hot mills
Capacity of Pittsburgh District Plants	293 hot mills

Pittsburgh District possesses $\frac{5}{8}$ of country's total tin plate capacity.

Pittsburgh District Produced Two-Thirds of Glass Output of Country in 1912

BOTTLE GLASSWARE—

Twenty-four plants in Pittsburgh District produced in 1912..... **\$10,420,000**

[Pittsburgh has been the cradle of the American bottle industry; and all machine-made bottles are to-day made on a Pittsburgh machine, developed by Pittsburgh glassmakers.]

PLATE GLASS—

Sixteen plants in Pittsburgh District produced in 1910 (latest published figures)... **\$10,211,000**

Capital invested **17,260,627**

Output reported **23,448,000 sq. ft.**

Output of U. S., year 1909..... **60,105,000 sq. ft.**

[Pittsburgh is the headquarters of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., the leading maker of plate glass in this country.]

WINDOW GLASS—

Fourteen window glass plants in Pittsburgh District produced in 1910..... **\$ 6,640,000**

[Pittsburgh is headquarters of the American Window Glass Co., the largest producer in the country.]

PRESSED GLASS, TABLEWARE, ETC.—

Sixteen pressed glass and tableware plants in Pittsburgh and Pittsburgh District in 1913 produced..... **\$ 6,700,000**

[Pittsburgh is headquarters for United States Glass Co., largest producer of tableware and pressed ware in the United States, with five of its seven plants located in Pittsburgh District.]

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, ELECTRIC GLASS—

Twelve plants in Pittsburgh and vicinity produced in 1912..... **\$ 5,520,000**

[Pittsburgh is central headquarters of Phoenix Glass Co., largest producer of lamp glass and electrical goods in the world, and of Macbeth-Evans Company, largest producer of chimneys in United States.]

Total glass output, Pittsburgh District..... **\$39,491,000**

Output of glass (all kinds), in United States, year 1909 (Government Census Bulletin, census of 1910) **\$59,926,000**

Two Million Dollars a Week in High-Grade Machine Products

Government Census Bulletin (1910) for Metropolitan District of Pittsburgh

	Plants	Value of Output
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.....	18	\$ 20,260,163
Airbrakes, springs, wheels, car equipment, locomotives, cars.....	25	27,473,216
Foundry and machine shop products; machinery.....	218	52,411,013
Total foundry and machine plants, locomotive and car shops.....	261	\$100,144,392
Cutlery and tools (such as are not classified in "machinery").....	20	3,086,000

Pittsburgh in Coal and Coke

Bituminous Coal

PITTSBURGH Coal is Pronounced
by United States Geological Sur-
vey as the Highest in Heat Units
in the Country.

	Year 1912, Net Tons
Pittsburgh District (all bituminous)....	98,528,508
Pennsylvania (bituminous).....	161,865,488
Ohio.....	34,528,727
West Virginia.....	66,786,687
Indiana.....	15,285,718
Total production bituminous coal in United States (excluding lignite coals mined west of Mississippi, of inferior steam power).....	391,660,803
Total production coal in United States, all grades.....	534,466,580

PITTSBURGH DISTRICT PRODUCED—

$\frac{3}{5}$ of the bituminous coal mined in Penn-
sylvania in 1912.

Three Times the total output of the
State of Ohio in 1912.

$1\frac{1}{3}$ times the total output of West Virginia
in 1912.

Pittsburgh District's Output of Bituminous Coal
for 1912 was twice the combined output of
Ohio and Indiana.

World's Production of Coal, Year 1909.....	1,078,155,696 tons
Pittsburgh District's Production.	98,528,508 tons
Pittsburgh District's Proportion of World-Output.....	9 per cent.

Connellsville Coke, 40 Miles Away—The Standard Coke the Country Over

Production—Year 1912	Tons
Connellsville Coke	20,837,934
Pennsylvania, All Grades.....	27,438,693
Alabama, All Grades.....	2,975,489
West Virginia, All Grades.....	2,465,986
United States.....	43,983,599

Connellsville District Produced Within Two
Million Tons of One-Half of All the Coke Made
in the United States.

Pittsburgh's Fuel Feeds a Nation's Industries

	Tons
Pittsburgh coal shipped over Great Lake routes, year 1912.....	14,250,000
Shipments of Pittsburgh coal via Monongahela and Ohio rivers, calendar year 1912.....	9,943,333
Rail shipments, exclusive of coal for lake shipment, or coal consumed in Pittsburgh District, or coal used in coke-making.....	26,500,000
Total, year 1912.....	50,693,333
Coal shipped into Pittsburgh from mines.....	16,000,000

Freight Costs on Pittsburgh Coal at Home

Average price at mine, best Pittsburgh steam coal.....	\$1.10
River freight charge, mine to dock, Pittsburgh harbor.....	.10
Average freight on rail haul; mine to plant in Pittsburgh District.....	.35
Rail rate, Connellsville coke, to points in Pittsburgh District.....	.75

Rail Freights on Pittsburgh Coal and Connellsville Coke to other points:

	Coal	Coke
To Cleveland, O.....	\$.98	\$1.65
" Toledo, O.....	1.00	1.85
" Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.25	1.85
" Detroit, Mich.....	1.40	2.10
" Chicago.....	1.90	2.50
" New York City.....	2.20	2.85
" Philadelphia.....	1.85	2.05
" Erie, Pa.....	.78	1.65
" Youngstown, O.....	.70	1.20
" Baltimore, Md.....	1.80	1.80
" Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.90	2.70
" Columbus, O.....	1.65
" Canton, O.....	1.40

Mr. Manufacturer: Why pay the railroads to haul the best fuel in the world many miles to your plant? Bring your plant to the fuel.

Allegheny County Population, 1910

Pittsburgh City	533,905
McKeesport	42,694
Braddock	19,357
Homestead	18,713
Wilkinsburg	18,924
Adjacent Territory	384,870

Total, Greater Pittsburgh.....1,018,463

Why the World's Manufacturers Want Pittsburgh Coal

Pittsburgh District has the best and most persistent bed of bituminous coal in existence; not only uniform in thickness of seam, but in quality.

The British Thermal Heat Units of the Pittsburgh coal along the Monongahela River and in Washington county exceed 14,000; in other words, the Pittsburgh coal is approximately 90 per cent. perfect in quality. With the exception of Georges Creek and some Pocahontas coals, which are not as uniform in bed, hence more difficult to mine, Pittsburgh coal exceeds any coal we have by 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. in heat unit value. The lower grade coals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois run from 10,000 up to 12,500 in heat units, averaging but little over 11,500, as against Pittsburgh coal averages of 13,500 to 14,500, thus making a difference of 20 per cent. in efficiency.

Gas and coke will be the fuels of the future. We have the best gas and the best coking coal for the production of gas and for metallurgical purposes. In the total, it is just as rich in by-products as any other coal and will be the great fuel of the future.

Nature's location of this fuel in close proximity to the natural centers of consumption assures Pittsburgh District's continuance as the industrial center of the world.—From a statement dictated for this publication by John W. Boileau, coal expert and geologist, Pittsburgh.

Postoffice Statistics for Year Ending June 30, 1913

Carrier stations.....21	Sub-stations.....85
Pieces of mail handled.....	437,146,608
Annual receipts.....	\$3,136,125.09
Number of employees.....	1310

Pittsburgh in 1913 is sixth city in postal receipts.

Pittsburgh District, Center of Natural Gas—The World's Cheapest Fuel

	Cubic Feet
Natural Gas Production in the United States, 1912.....	562,203,452,000
Of which States of Pennsylvania and West Virginia produced..	251,237,923,000
Valued at \$51,888,693	

Practically all of this is produced in territory directly tributary to Pittsburgh.

	Cubic Feet
Gas piped into Pittsburgh in 1912 (three companies).....	77,480,000,000
Miles of pipe line running into Pittsburgh from the gas fields of two States.....	5,950

Gas is cheap in Pittsburgh because this city is the nearest large industrial center to the gas fields.

	Per 1,000 cu. ft.
Average price of gas for industrial uses in Pittsburgh.....	14.5 cents
Price in lake front cities	30 cents

Assessed Valuation

City of Pittsburgh (1912).....	\$ 838,839,150
Allegheny County (1912).....	1,247,094,860

The valuation of the county is divided in the following manner, the county assessors placing the valuation somewhat lower than do the city assessors:

City of Pittsburgh.....	\$838,839,150
City of McKeesport.....	38,640,620
Boroughs	246,219,070
Townships	123,396,020

Crucible and High Grade Steels

	Tons
Output of the country in high grade crucible tool steel, 1910.....	122,303
Entire State of Pennsylvania.....	71,814
Pittsburgh District.....	61,500
Pittsburgh's proportion of country's output.....	50%

Pipe and Tubing

In pipe and tubing, Pittsburgh district produced, 1912:

Iron pipe.....	180,000 tons
Steel pipe, boiler tubing, seamless tubing.....	640,000 tons
Pittsburgh's Total...	820,000 tons
Country's Total.....	1,828,000 tons

Pittsburgh's Work for Science

Laboratory Equipment—a Direct Aid to Industry

Government Laboratories—Testing stations of the United States Bureau of Mines, Bureau of Standards, and Geological Survey. Equipment for special investigations and tests of clays, brick, cement, concrete and structural steel. Headquarters of Mines Safety division of United States Bureau of Mines. Tests of coal, and of mine gases.

Carnegie Institute of Technology—Special laboratories, provided with costly equipment, for the testing of all building materials, including stone, brick, cement and concrete, steel, etc. Mechanical engineering laboratory for testing machinery and adjustment of weights and measures.

University of Pittsburgh—Special research division for the benefit of the manufacturer, under charge of Robert Kennedy Duncan, Director of Industrial Research and Industrial Chemistry. Includes a system of Industrial Fellowships to undertake special laboratory research in any industrial or manufacturing line, at the behest of the manufacturer.

Scientific Societies—Pittsburgh furnishes unexampled opportunities for association with scientific bodies. The Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, with headquarters in the Oliver Building, is one of the largest and most influential engineering bodies in the country. The mechanical, structural, metallurgical and mining sections have separate organizations. This society draws its membership largely from the 7,000 electrical, mechanical, metallurgical and construction engineers connected with the Westinghouse industries, the Carnegie Steel Co., the United States Steel Corporation, the American Bridge Co., and the great independent steel companies in Pittsburgh. Among other technical engineering bodies with local sections in Pittsburgh are the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Chemical Society, the Institute of Electro-Chemical Engineers, the Illuminating Engineers, etc. All these bodies have provision for associate or student memberships.

Free lectures on scientific, archaeological, engineering and technical subjects are given at intervals through the winter at Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Educational Institutions

University of Pittsburgh

Founded 1787

Faculty, 275. Campus, 43 acres. Students, 2,600.

College

School of Economics and Evening School of Accounts and Finance.

School of Engineering (Co-operative Plan).

School of Education.

School of Mines.

School of Medicine.

School of Pharmacy.

School of Dentistry.

School of Law.

Summer School.

Special Saturday Classes.

Industrial Chemistry, 50 Fellowships for Industrial Research.

Carnegie Institute of Technology

Built and Endowed by Andrew Carnegie

Faculty, 204. Campus, 32 acres. Students, 3,045.

School of Applied Science.

School of Applied Industries.

Margaret Morrison Carnegie School for Women.

School of Applied Design.

Day and night classes in all of the schools.

Duquesne University

Faculty, 49. Students, 691.

Pennsylvania College for Women

Faculty, 24. Students, 270.

High Schools

Buildings, 9. Instructors, 122. Students, 5,169.

Public Schools

Buildings, 126. Teachers, 2,498. Students, 81,596.

47 private schools and business colleges.

"There are already thousands of uses of the electric current, and still we have only begun. . . . It will some day cool us in summer and heat us in winter. It will propel all of our trains; it will increase the products of our soil; and it will promote our health. Pittsburgh has become one of the foremost centers of electrical industries; and its citizens, in consequence, will have benefits and opportunities of an unusual character in the development of this wonderful force of Nature. No genius has been endowed with the power to predict its possibilities."—George Westinghouse.

Show Places of Pittsburgh

Qualifications as a Convention City.

Carnegie Institute—

Covers four acres, half an acre more than the Capitol at Washington.

Cost Andrew Carnegie \$6,000,000; with technical schools adjoining and all endowments, \$24,000,000.

Music Hall, with great organ and free recitals weekly.

Art Galleries, with third largest permanent collections in the country and annual International Exhibition.

Museum, in which special attention is given to geological exhibits and the sciences.

Carnegie Library, eight branches, 22 sub-stations. Number of volumes, 358,732; circulation, 2,130,538; attendance in reading rooms, 1,393,446. Technology department, 40,000 volumes relating to trades and industries. All privileges free to residents of Pittsburgh.

Auditoriums—

Exposition Hall, used annually, September-October, for Western Pennsylvania Exposition. Main building contains second greatest floor space of any exhibit building in the country; floor area larger than Madison Square Garden, New York.

Soldiers' Memorial Hall, cost \$1,650,000; seating capacity 2,550.

Duquesne Garden, scene of horse show, auto show and similar annual exhibitions.

Theatres—

Ten theatres, including most perfect theater in the country outside New York, built without stairways.

Clubs—

Five country clubs, with well-equipped golf and tennis courts; strong civic club organizations, two matinee clubs, patronizing clean racing; many handsome downtown clubhouses.

Center of Educational Life—

Pittsburgh has, in the heart of its residence district, at the Oakland entrance to Schenley Park, the nucleus for the finest institutional group in the country—including the new University of Pittsburgh, now under construction; Carnegie Institute, Library and Music Hall; the Carnegie Technical Schools; Phipps' Conservatory; the Pittsburgh Athletic, University and other clubhouses; the Eighteenth Regiment Armory; St. Paul's Cathedral; Forbes Field of the Pittsburgh Base Ball Club and the site for the new City High School.

Special Advantages to the Manufacturer

Location—Pittsburgh is the natural gateway between the East and the West. It is nearer the center of fifty millions of people, or the major population of the United States, than is any other industrial district. This means a saving of freight in the assembling of the raw materials, and in the distribution of the finished product. Pittsburgh is within 12 hours of the sea, within 12 hours of the Mississippi valley, and within six hours of the Great Lakes.

Rail and Water Transport—Besides an unexampled system of railroad terminals, Pittsburgh has the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers. On completion of the Federal Government's plans for slackwater improvement, Pittsburgh will have the benefits of water navigation to the Gulf at all seasons of the year. The government already has expended \$20,000,000 on the Ohio and its tributaries, and has \$6,000,000 of work under construction. This will give Pittsburgh an all-water route to the Panama Canal and the Pacific coast.

Taxation—Pennsylvania's taxation laws are more favorable to the manufacturer than those of any other State, corporations being exempt from State tax on as much of their capital as is invested in manufacturing, including real estate used for manufacturing. In city and county, they are exempt from taxation on all machinery and tools.

Investments—Pittsburgh is an equally good place for the investor. The local tax on bonds or money loaned at interest is 4/10 of one per cent. Household goods are exempt.

Opportunities for Apprentices

Special Night Trade Schools—Carnegie Tech.

Summer Courses in Engineering and Mining Branches—University of Pittsburgh.

Apprenticeship Co-operative Courses—Special co-operative and apprenticeship courses in technical branches by University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Technical Schools, which include actual service in mills, shops and electrical works as a part of the instruction.

The Bigness of Pittsburgh

Largest pipe and tube mill in the world.

Largest structural steel plant in the world.

Largest glass manufacturing plant in the U. S.

Largest independent wire manufacturing plant in the world.

Largest independent concern manufacturing steel buildings and bridges.

Largest brake manufacturing plant in the world.

Largest corporation in the world manufacturing rolling mill machinery.

Largest commercial coal plant in the United States.

Largest works in the world for finishing aluminum.

Largest pickling and preserving plant in the world, employing 3,500 hands and 500 traveling salesmen.

Largest electrical manufacturing works in the world, employing 13,000.

Its steel works and blast furnaces give employment to 75,000 men.

Leads the world in the manufacture of iron, steel, glass, electrical machinery, steel cars, tin plate, air brakes, fire brick, white lead, pickles and preserves, cork and aluminum.

Pittsburgh is the national plumbing supply center, the annual volume of business done in this line being \$7,000,000.

The largest warehouse in the world, covering twenty-three acres of floor space, is located in Pittsburgh.

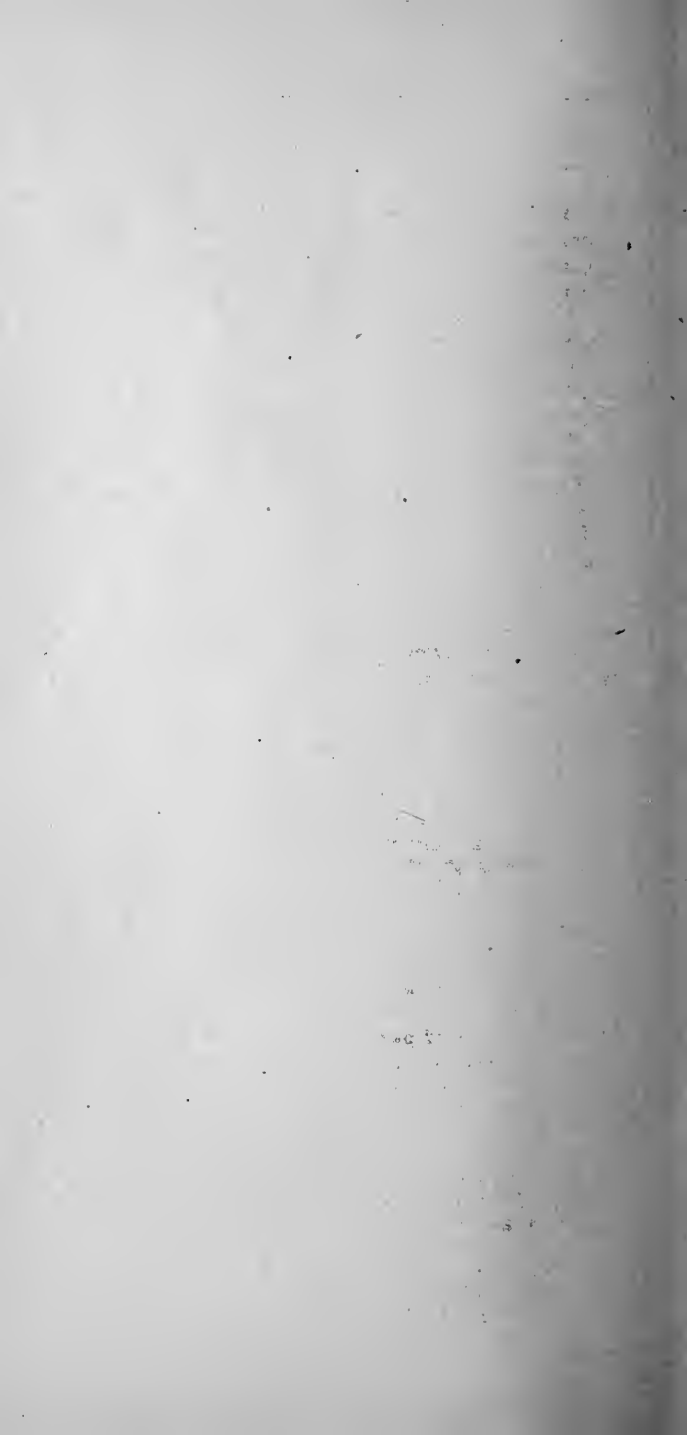
Pittsburgh has a jobbing market serving 10,000,000 people and doing an annual business of \$1,000,000,000.

It has 509 miles of paved streets.

Pittsburgh has 22 parks containing 1,387 acres, valued at over \$7,000,000 on which she is spending over \$300,000 each year in maintenance alone.

For the hauling of materials, coke, iron ore and limestone, which are made into pig iron in the Pittsburgh district, 88,000 freight trains, with an average load of 3,400 gross tons apiece, are required every year.

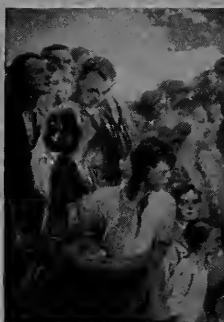
The Pittsburgh district comprises a population of almost 4,000,000 living within a radius of 40 miles of the court house.



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